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Prench Masters of English Literature, an English Authority About the United States Cromer in Egypt, Hearn in dapan Best Histories by Foreigners.

ed authority on a nation's literaan Egypt of material prospection.

In the bast ry of English literature is gorded by critics as unsurpassed, and has been said that no living Frenchman often termed the "greatest Processiands better the English character accepted as the foresnost if indeed not the only work of authority on that country and its every condition to-day. He ought gland gave him an opportunity which be grasped of studying English literature. and thoglish Wayfaring Life in the Four-"The English in the Maining Ages," "The English Novel," "The we in the Times of Shakespeare," "The in England from the Conquest the Fredecessors of Shakspere" and her such recordings of historical litergry and social import resulted, of such qualifications that the English them-

qualifications that the English themselves made the works of the Frenchman authoritative.

His chief work is "A Literary History of the English People," of which the third volume, covering the period from the Renaissance to the civil war, has but recently been issued. This volume is of unusual interest because it bears upon England's greatest and most disported literary period, the Elizabethan goldeners crammed with the genius of Shakespeare. Ren Jonson and the horde of lesser dramatists and poets.

In the Khedive's presence he demanded information concerning the ministerial change, but his Highness haughtily declined to discuss the matter and ordered his Lordship out of his presence. Lord Cromer in answer banged his stick down upon the table.

"I am here to give my advice," he made known, "and you are here to take that advice!"

Then, flourishing his finger in the face of the Khedive he went on to inform him.

But M. Jusserand was not the first Frenchman to attain distinction in passing judgment on English literature. Half century earlier Hippolyte Adolphe Taine, the French philosopher, undertook its serious study and published in four volumes in 1864 the "History of English Literature," which won him fame throughout the world, the philosophy of which was much and widely attacked. but which he defended to ultimate triumph. The French philosopher was first led to the serious study of English literature by his regard for the English chilesophers, especially Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley and Hume

e to historians who come after him.' was the estimate placed upon him at the time of his death, in 1893, by his compatriot, and François Coppée "I reread lately his isms on English literature and was

that the "French Revolution" was the grap first of his books to which he signed his plan

have England and America, foremost among whom may be mentioned Lowell and his "Government of England" and Bryce and his "The American Commonwealth." James Russell Lowell as an American statesman in England reached such measure of reputation and popularity that when his term of service as Minister to that country expired the English people would gladly have retained him in some other capacity, and had he been willing to accept it he would have been elected to a professorship of literature in Oxford University. An English obstuary notice published at the time of Mir. Lowell's death in 1891 gives some idea of the position he and his writtings held in England:

In truth I take old Omar As rather more my property than yours. He and in his desultory fashion attempting to put the quatrains into Latin and to reput the quatrains into Latin and to reduce the peculiar rhyme, but at length turned to English. When he sent the English manuscript to Frascr's Mage-zin in 1858 published its return. he himself in 1859 published the province of both Omar Khayyam wrapper, and there is now assurance that the names of both Omar Khayyam decided worked for some years in his desultory fashion attempting to put the quatrains into Latin and to reput the quatrains into Latin and to require to English. When he sent the English manuscript to Frascr's Mage-zin in 1858 published its return. he himself in 1859 published the province in 1850 published the province in 1850 published its return. He himself in 1859 published the province in 1850 published its return. He himself in 1859 published the province in 1850 published the province in 1850 published its return. He himself in 1859 published the province in 1850 published its return. He himself in 1850 published the province in 1850 published the province in 1850 published the province in 1850 published its return. He himself in 1850 published the province in 1850 publis some idea of the position he and his writ-

some idea of the position he and his writings held in England:

We prized his counsels and criticisms of England, even if pungently expressed.

We could not have been prouder of him had he been one of us. It was always a moot question whether he was more at Englishman than an American. It is think you would almost feel obliged to leave out the part of Hamlet in representing him to your audience for fear of mischief. Now Ido not want to show the proventies of the position had been proved by the part of the proventies. oot question whether he was more inglishman than an American. It never be settled, perhaps, because of mischief Now Itdo not want to show have lived on a change of administration of mischief Now Itdo not want to show a stended indennity. And it was only short or represented the best qualified or represented the best qualified or represented the best qualified both nations, and his departure. Fingland on a change of administration in 1885 was regarded as a cast of in 1885 was nited or represented the best quali-

dwelt upon and although touchiness to foreign comment is universal, scarcely a protest has been raised against Mr. Bryce's plain speaking and strictures. On matters American his word still goes both in this country and abroad.

Another Englishman, Lord Cromer, is an authority on Egyptian matters. You have to think of Egyptian affairs to-day in the same moment with Lord

tromer in Exypt. Hearn in Hest Histories by Foreigners.

The literary gathering the fact purchased upon that the highest authority on a nationality.

Bis long diplomatic residence in gave him an opportunity which and of studying English literature.

and its every condition to-day. He ought to know. It has been said that he has never taken advice from anybody, that he considers himself infallible, and it is at any rate true that he regulated the whole machinery of administration by himself. The anecdote of how he treated with the young Khedive Abbas II. illus-trates his method.

He heard that Abbas had dismissed his Prime Minister, and so hurried into the long frock coat and silk hat that made his tail figure seem all the more impos-ingly tall to the Egyptians, and in five

speare. Ben Jonson and the horde of lesser dramatists and poets.

It is perhaps significant that the French diplomat has often declared that George Washington was the most invariably judicious man of all history.

But M. Jusserand was not the first many first many

my advice—
But Abbas took it
Lafcadio Hearn was an American
journalist, Greek by birth, son of a British
infantry officer who had passed most of
his life in India and of an Cherigoan
mother, and was born in Santa Maura,
yet his name is famous as of the one who
could tell and has told more of the real
Japan than any other, whether Oriental
or Occidental Indeed the Japanese took
him for their own, and when he died in

or Occidental Indeed the Japanese took him for their own, and when he died. in 1904, one of them wrote:

"Truly he was a delicate, easily broken Japanese vase, old as the world, beautiful as a cherry bibesom. Alas, that wonderful vase was broken! He is no more with us Surely we could lose two or three battleships at Port Arthur, rather than Lafeadic. ships at Port Arthur rather than Lafcadio

Hearn.
"There is no other foreigner who has been buried with the Buddhist rite. But been buried with the Buddhist rite. But Lafcadio Hearn was a Japanese through and through. How satisfied will his spirit be in having his funeral sanctified in the Kobudera, and the priests, his own its affairs equal to that of Cromer in

So was he regarded in spirit by the pea-

As is generally known Carlyle was one of the greatest factors in introducing German thought, philosophy and treasures of literature to his country—even the educated part of it—and his reputation in Germany was considerable. He devoted years of life to the study of the life of Frederick of Prussia, and avowedly put more of his heart in "Frederick the Great" than anything else he ever wrote. Just as England and France have thus internationally exchanged writers, so have England and America, foremost among whom may be mentioned Lowell in the Gestian Library a written scroll coherence of the Actees, their institutions and their owner. The Conquest of the Actees, their institutions and their owner from the actempting to great and introduced him to Omar Khayyam Prof. Cowell induced him to Omar Khayyam Prof. Cowell discovered among the manuscripts of the Ouseley collections in the Eodiesan Library a written scroll coherence of the Actees, their institutions and their owner for the Actees, their institutions and their owner. The Conquest of Prussian and introduced him to Omar Khayyam Prof. Cowell induced him to Omar Khayyam Prof. Cowell discovered among the manuscripts of the Ouseley collections in the Eodiesan Library a written scroll coherence of the Outer of the Actees, their institutions and their development of the Actees, their institutions and their development of the Actees, their institutions and their owner. The Conquest of the Actees, their institutions and their development of the Actees, their institutions and their development of the Actees, their institutions and their development of Sanscrit and their development of the Actees, their institutions and their development of the Actees and prof. The Conquest of the Actees the same manner and of the same manner and of the Actees the same

the knew no single study that the knew no single study that the left of Semitic philology in the University of Pennsylvania, has come into such or country as he ought to and a foreign scholar added his commendation: To read Bryce will ease home and then with a fortes and memories to read when you return is the surest when you return is the surest when and to know it at the surest when the surest was American friends have disclared that they never got at this about our home problems. The significance of this find by the first and the has been universal and the has been universal and the has been universal and the period prior to Abraham leaving the discovering and there are realized when one reflects that until recent decades our knowledge of the period prior to Abraham was a series walking stick, which is the contices judgment may

benamed some were dropped sente when I returned across of the in 1985-8t, and although that these people in 2300 B. C. knew that the context was a refewer and earlier that these people in 2300 B. C. knew that the cut was a cause of surprise among his friends. The reason of his attachment to it was received and their desirable was then their desirable with the first companies after his first companies after his first companies were far advanced mathematically, having multiplication tables to sixty interest of the cut was a present and its opinion was no less received that the carlier.

All courtries have agreed that there is no historical work either of ancient or modern times that can be classed with Gibbon's "History of the Decline and Fall the Baroness de Fontenay.

of the Roman Empire": that it stands alone. It is not generally reckoned a national work nor a European work, though it has influenced the students of France and Germany more than those of England. It is a world work, and the whole world to-lay takes it as a history of

Rome, a history of the author's times and of the author himself. "It was at Rome," wrote Gibbon, "on the 15th of October, 1784, as I sat musing amidst the ruins of the capitol while the barefooted friars were singing vespers in the Temple of Jupiter that the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city

first started to my mind."

"I know by experience," he said at another time, "that from my early youth I aspired to the character of historian," thus recognizing in himself the qualities of slow, painstaking Civi infinite study and labor which gave the world its greatest authority on the subject to which he est authority on the subject to which he chose to devote his effort; had he chosen aucient Greece there is no doubt that the name of Gibbon to-day would be synonymous with that of ancient Greece instead of Rome, but there is no doubt he could never have been a contempo-raneous historian because of the very qualities of mind that made him unsur-passed in his own line, patient meditation, and systematic study. He knew the Roman Senate as though he sat in it daily, but the English Parliament would ever-have been running away from him. He could see the greatness of a Rome where he could not have seen the greatness of an existent England. And having chosen an existent England. And having chosen Rome for his monument he made the "Decline and Fall" universal and immortal

Another Englishman, John Pentland Mahaffy, sometime professor in the University of Dublin, is to-day regarded as the maximum voice of old Greece, its life, its culture and its civilization. He speaks with authority both of the country which was Alexander; and the countries speaks with authority both of the country which was Alexander's and the countries which became attached thereunto, and whose peoples, none of them Greeks to start with, were affected by the Greek contact. The titles of some of the volumes he has given an appreciative world show the various lines on which he is accepted: "History of Classical Greek Literature," "Rambles and Studies in Greece." "The Progress of Hellenism in Alexander's Empire" and "What Have the Greeks Done for Modern Civilization?" As an Englishman is the authority on

the Greeks Done for Modern Civilization.

As an Englishman is the authority on the modern Egypt he himself has constructed, so another Englishman is the authority on the ancient Egypt which he explored to discover many archaeological wonders and points bearing on the ancient life hitherto unknown. Prof. the ancient life hitherto unknown. Prof-Flinders Petrie was the first one to con-ceive the idea and prove its merit that it is the small objects, and above all, pottery, which are the most important in establishing the date and character of a primitive settlement.

primitive settlement. Sir Robert Hart, the Irishman who for the last half century has followed one of the most interesting and significant careers as organizer of the Chinese customs, entered upon this merely by chance. Selected from his college, Queen's College, Belfast, as the most brilliant member of his class for the poet of congular assistant in China, he was ordered to Ningpo in 1854. There he began studying the Chineso language, which he has always spoken with a rich brogue, and developed into the

in the Kobudera, and the priests, his own passages, notably those concerning lord Byron and Daniel Defoe are aimost bubline.

There are pages in some of his works, those especially in his English Literature. To commented Alphonse Daudet upon the same occasion, "which cannot be forgetten by any one who reads them."

M. Thine lectured at Oxford in 1871, the eived there his D. C. L. degree and the same occasion as at the first perusal friends, to read the sacred book. How he loved the Buddha books! He was always the British official. Sir Robert is this distinction, however, between the two men Lord Cromer is always the British official. Sir Robert is the world we had looked forward to having his always the British official. Sir Robert is the world we making in the Kobudera, and the sacred book. He was always the British official. Sir Robert is the his heart he was a Buddhist or a Christian.

"Japan did a great thing in welcoming him and making him feel at home. Japan gained the greatest writer and the rarest soul in the world. There is no doubt that his work will be eternai. His work will live with Japan."

To read the sacred book. How he looks! He was a love and to having his affairs equal to that of Cromer in regard to Egyptian affairs. How he looks! He was a laways the British official. Sir Robert is the world ways the British official. Sir Robert is the world ways the British official. Sir Robert is the world ways the British official. Sir Robert is the world ways the British official. Sir Robert is the world ways the British official. Sir Robert is the world ways the British official. Sir Robert is the world ways the British official. Sir Robert is the world ways the British official. Sir Robert is the world ways the British official. Sir Robert is the world ways the British official. Sir Robert is the world ways the British official. Sir Robert is the world ways the British official saways the British official saways the British official. Sir Robert is the world ways the British official saways the British e

W. H. Prescott, the American historian first of his books to which he signed his name and the book which made a revolution in the habits of writing history of it he himself said "My wild excitation of nerves after finishing that grim book on 'French Revolution' was something strange." And again.

I know not whether this book is worth a revolution not what the world wild do with a restriction of the signed in spirit by the perple whose spirit he is acknowledged by all nations to have interpreted, though youndaries to have interpreted, though youndaries and having passed in spirit by the perple whose spirit he is acknowledged by all nations to have interpreted, though youndaries and finished and partly in frequency and having passed in spirit by the perple whose spirit he is acknowledged by all nations to have interpreted, though youndaries and finished and finished

where as the most able and valuable of recent contributions to Dutch history. If was translated into Dutch and published at Amsterdam, printed in German at Leipsic and Presden, and appeared in French under the auspices of the venerable historiant Guizot. "The History of the United Netherlands" only added to his United Netherlands' only added to his high regard abroad, which has always been higher even than in his native

The only nation on whose blacklist is the work of George Kennan on Russia and Siberia is the empire of the Czar himself, and even a Russian official said that the work is a textbook in many offi-cial circles of that country; it undoubtedly is in those of other countries. The list of men who by their work.

investigations and writings have become universal authorities on the affairs of other nations than their own might be extended indefinitely. And it was only last winter that Prof. Jespersen was visiting New York and lecturing at Columbia University—that Dane who is recognized as the greatest living authority.

from the introduction to save Mr. Bryce: "When I have a second visit in 1981. Of the mained some were dropped a second visit in 1981. Of the mained some were dropped to the most of them were thrown over thrown

NEW BOOKS.

The Statesman's Year Book. To all who have to do with foreign polities the new edition of that invaluable book of reference "The Statesman's Year-Book" (Macmillans) will be welcome. This, the forty-seventh annual issue, is edited, as it has been for some Fixed years past, by Dr. J. Scott Keltie and Mr. price, I. A. P. Renwick. The British part is \$1.50 especially convenient at this time as it (postrecords the changes made by the acces- age, sion of King George V. It also includes 15c.) the statistics of the recent British census of production. The United States, as usual, follows immediately the accounts of the British possessions, while the rest of the world is lumped together. Attention is called to new information regard-

ing China, the Sudan and South Africa. The merits of "The Statesman's Year-Book" are so well known that it is needless to dwell on them; the countless changes in names and figures which the year has brought about have been made up to date, which in some instances is as late as May 31. We may mention the maps, which are yearly increasing in number; these include the Congo State, showing the portions that will be successively thrown open under the new Belgian law: British South Africa, the Federal district and capital of Australia. the railroads of South America, the proposed Scottish and Georgian Bay canals and the distribution of urban and rural population in the United Kingdom.

That Mr. Fred T. Jane's "Fighting Shipe" (Sampson Low, Marston and Company, London) serves some useful purpose is shown by the fact that it is now issued for the thirteenth time. Its Our value for reference is increased in the friends 1910 edition by the inclusion of every craft that flies a national ensign, however are cordialantiquated or worthless, for the names ly invited to and measurements of the big modern ships may be found elsewhere, whereas Salesroom, where it is the small vessels of the lesser nations that usually get into trouble and into they may leisurely look prominence.

The special feature of Mr. Jane's book is the illustrations and particularly the silhouettes of all vessels, showing the the Territories would have made this part furnaces, masts and other means of complete. At the end is an index. identification. Each class is accompanied by a condensed technical description that includes speed, dimensions, armament and so forth. The useful publications. The book tells nearly everycomparative tables of sea terms, rank, relative naval strength and such mat- business man or the political student will ters are continued. There are brief want to know. papers at the end on the development of seagoing battleships, on naval expenditure and on electrical power in warships, but the usual review of engineering volume that should embrace the history is omitted owing to an accident. There is an interesting list of merchant steamers which might be utilized in war times, erence" (the C. A. Nichols Company, with their speed, tonnage and silhouettes. Springfield, Mass: Prof. J. N. Larned The number of photographs is very large, and there are besides plans of the chief the original work that the volume might war barbors of the world.

### Information About Mexico

The preface to "The Mexican Year Book. 1909-10" (Carr Brothers, New York) consists of President Diaz's latest message M Taine lectured at Oxford in 1871, the six of that his work will be eternal. His work will be e tion of the currency, weights and measures, with statistics of population and area, is followed by a concise summary of deprived him of Mexican history, with the Constitution, and explanations of the status of foreigners | Prof | Larned's last volume could not in the republic and of its foreign relations.

Next come an account of Government finance, with the tariff, which is explained continued with reference to the older and commented on, and sections on bank- volumes; it comes down late enough ing, on railroads and public utilities, on agriculture, trade and mining follow and V. for instance. The economic and brief descriptions of the products pe- sociological articles are helped out by culiar to Mexico. It concludes with an elaborate system of cross references. information about each of the individual They include articles on the trusts, on States, accompanied by large scale maps, railroads, on labor, education, poverty, of each, which are particularly desirable race problems, public health, municipal considering the paucity of Mexican geo- government, war and so forth. At the graphical material in American atlases, end the educational character of the A few more pages and maps to include "History" is marked by a set of fifty-five

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The statements and figures are official;

they are put concisely and arranged

sensibly, rather rare qualities in official

thing about Mexican conditions that the

The Last Ten Years.

of the last ten years for his valuable

and convenient "History for Ready Ref-

has departed so far from the plan of

almost stand independently. The system

of quoting extensively from other publi-

cations made this well nigh unavoidable

for so many economic and sociological

matters have crept into recent histories

that it would be difficult to piece together

from them a purely political history, such as is comprised in the first volumes of Prof.

These matters, however, add to the value of a compendium of what has hap-

pened in the last few years for purposes

of reference Recent events are the most difficult to find in books, particu-

The political history of each State is

"courses of study," with the necessary

The Catholic Encyclopedia.

and Irenaus of the Fathers are here.

ong article on inscriptions, a disquisi-

tion on labor, another on the Inquisi-

tion. Among other matters of moment

illustrations and maps are as plentiful

as in the other volumes. Catholics and non-Catholics alike will find this encyclo-

Other Books.

The British colonies vie with one another in presenting their attractions to

the mother country. The "Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia,

1910," edited by G. H. Knibbs (McCarron,

Bird and Company, Melbourne) offers in its 1,200 closely printed pages a mass of statistical information regarding the new Commonwealth. This is stated to be

authoritative for the years 1901-09, and to be corrected for the years 1788-1900.

The book is illustrated with graphical

charts and with many small maps of the

continent for special purposes. It would he a good idea to include detailed maps

of the new States and of important dis-

tricts. Nearly everything touching on

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From the New York Times : "Meek faced his poor life as it was, he tells about it as he found it setting down quite simply his infirmit. , pitiful failures and humiliations along with his puny triumphs and petty consolations. Obviously Meek must be absolutely divested of all sense of humor—though he is cheerful and likes to sing."

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larly since the publication of annual summaries seems to be dving out. A review of several years is very convenient, and perhaps it might have been well to in the publishers might consider whether clude everything. It is a worthy memor

> The addresses delivered at the memorial meeting in honor of Bronson Howard have been printed with a brief biography some appreciations, some articles by him. and an account of his plays, in a small volume entitled "In Memoriam. Bronson Howard' (New York).

### Some Summer Fiction Early impressions of the total depravity

of medical students, derived chiefly from the study of the careers of Mr. Bob Sawyer and Mr. Ben Allen, had been dissipated by the experience that they differ little from students of the other learned professions. when Mr. H. De Vere Stacpoole comes with "The Bourgeois" and outdoes everything that has been written to throw With its eighth volume, which ranges discredit on that much abused class. In from "Infamy" to "Lapparent," "The previous books Mr. Stacpoole has shown Catholic Encyclopedia" published by the talent with streaks of poetry and original Robert Appleton Company is more than ity; in this he has apparently determined half completed. It is progressing rap- to exhibit his versatility by surpassing idly now and Archbishop Farley's im- some unknown model. It may be Mr primatur hears the date June 1, 1910. W. J. Locke in his "Vagabond" vein that The volumes as they have appeared have he has in mind, it may be some new French kept up the high standard of the first, combination of Anatole France and Paul In the alphabetical arrangement of the de Kock grown cynical. At any rate one before us the most important article "The Bourgeois," which is the title of a is that on Jesus. Among the biographies play, written by the hero, is an impressionare those of the popes who bore the name istic eketch of bohemianism run wild told of Innocent, Julius and John, with the in the key of screaming farce. There is a long list of saints and worthies of the Yale graduate of superlative innocence last name. Joan includes the Maid of a proof of the author's total ignorance of Orleans and the mythical pope; Jerome the ways of Yale; there is the amiable hero who is attractive in spite of his eccen-The most important geographical and tricities; there are various "Latin Quarter" ethnographical names are Ireland and types; there are some realistic studies in the Irish, Italy, the Israelites, Jews and drunkenness; there is a fascinating minx. Judaism. Jerusalem and Japan. The Mr. Stacpoole's chief fault is his wavering important religious orders and sects between fun or horseplay and pretty bitter are the Jesuits and the Jansenists. There sarcasm. His book will be found enterare a full account of the Kulturkampf, a taining by readers who have a fairly good knowledge of French and of French cus-

The pretty story which Grace Macdealt with at length are Infinity, Investi- Gowan Cooke starts to tell in "The Power tures, Justification and Jubilees. The and the Glory" (Doubleday, Page and Company) turns unfortunately into an

Continued on Eighth Page

"Three oranges from five oranges, how many?" says Teacher.

A painful pause. Little Willie raises his hand and explains: "Please'm. We allus does

our sums in apples."

That's what's the matter with you, Mr. Manufacturer. You have been doing your sums in apples—so much so that you can-not work them out in oranges. You have been selling your mattress, motor car, kitchen cabinet or porcelain-lined bathtub to the dweller in the city apartment or semi-detached house, and ignored the man, who lives in the center of a quarter section. Because you cannot do your sums in oranges as well as in apples, you are overoking a field of business which has not been overlooked by everyone, because the kind of Farmer who reads Farm and Fireside regularly has open plumbing in his bathroom, the telephone at his elbow, and

forty horse-power at his front gate. FARM. FIRESIDE

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